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TOOAT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast, Partly. Temp. 50-53 °F. — 1-1-1. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-53 °F. — 1-1-1. LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 41-42 °F. (42°). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 40-41 °F. (41°). ROME: Overcast. Temp. 42-43 °F. (43°). NEW YORK: Overcast. Temp. 42-43 °F. (43°). YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 40-41 °F. (41°). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DEC. 23-24, 1972

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More Ties Are Due for E. Germany

Major Nations To Open Talks

PARIS, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Major Western European nations made the first move today toward setting up diplomatic relations with East Germany.

France, Italy, E. Germany, Britain, Denmark and Norway announced they had asked East Germany to open talks on establishing normal diplomatic relations. Sources in some European capitals foresaw a successful end to the talks early in the new year.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries have been given the green light to negotiate with East Germany on establishing bilateral relations now that the "good neighbor" treaty between West Germany and East Germany has been signed.

The treaty, acknowledging the existence of two separate German states, was signed in East Berlin yesterday. In Bonn, the West German government today set in motion the process of ratifying the pact, and ratification is expected next April or May.

East Germany Acts

In East Berlin, the East German Council of Ministers today approved the treaty which still must be submitted to the Volkskammer (parliament). Approval is expected to be a formality, the official East German news agency ADN said.

In Washington, the State Department said today it will "in due course" discuss with East Germany the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations, the Associated Press reported.

"We intend to proceed at a thoughtful pace," Press Officer Charles W. Gray said.

The NATO nations are expected to appoint ambassadors in East Berlin only after the treaty has been ratified by the Bonn parliament and only after West Germany has posted a permanent representative in East Berlin.

In Paris today, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann wrote to his East German counterpart proposing "the opening of conversations with a view to establishing diplomatic relations."

In East Berlin, East German Foreign Minister Otto Wenzel replied to Mr. Schumann, declaring his country's readiness to open talks with France on establishing diplomatic relations, ADN reported.

In Rome, informed sources said contacts had already started with East Germany, and Italy expects to establish diplomatic relations with East Berlin within a few weeks.

Noway, Holland, Belgium and Denmark today asked East Germany to open talks with the aim of establishing normal diplomatic relations.

In London, an official spokesman said Britain had sent East Germany a telegram saying it is ready to open talks on diplomatic relations. Britain hopes the talks will lead to the posting of a British ambassador in East Berlin next summer.

A number of neutral Western nations, like Austria, Sweden, Finland and Switzerland, had either agreed in principle or actually completed the establishment of relations with East Germany before the conclusion of the treaty with West Germany.

Outside Europe, Australia, under the new Labor government of Gough Whitlam, established diplomatic relations with East Germany as soon as today.

ADN reported tonight that the Canadian Embassy in Warsaw had informed the East German government of Canada's readiness to open talks on ways and means of establishing diplomatic relations.

Yemen, Tanzania and Indonesia established relations yesterday.

Britain, France and the United States—the three Western allies which with the Soviet Union still have rights and responsibilities for the whole of Germany—derived from the last war—were in a particularly sensitive position.

They still regard Berlin as one city under four-power control and therefore do not recognize East Berlin as the capital of East Germany. But four-power rights will not be affected when Western ambassadors are posted to East Berlin.

Ties to Peking

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Australia and New Zealand announced today the establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China.

Both stated that the establishment of ties with Peking canceled the former's ties with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan.

It was reported that the personnel of the Nationalist embassies in both countries had been given a Jan. 25 deadline to leave.

Associated Press
Cuban leader Fidel Castro speaking to joint session of Supreme Soviet in Moscow.

At Soviet Anniversary Fete

Castro, Mrs. Binh Denounce U.S.

From WPA Dispatches

MOSCOW, Dec. 22—Communist leaders from around the world, speaking today at the Soviet Union's 30th anniversary celebrations, condemned the United States for the increased bombing of North Vietnam and called for an end to the war.

Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba made the sharpest attack. He said President Nixon was trying to daily defeat in Vietnam by "thoughtless bloodshed, barbarous destruction and diplomatic perfidy."

Another speaker, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania,

said his country "firmly condemns the renewal of the bombardment against Vietnam by the United States."

Ad Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief Viet Cong delegate to the Paris peace talks, demanded that the United States sign the Oct. 20 draft agreement with North Vietnam to end the war. She said that the United States was seeking to revise major points in the tentative cease-fire agreement.

Attacks Denounced

She also termed the expanded U.S. bombing "dangerous acts by the Nixon administration, escalation

ing the war" and said hundreds had been killed and thousands wounded.

"Peace in Vietnam could have already been restored," she said. "But because of the perfidious attitude of the United States, the peace agreement has not been signed so far. The aggressive war of the United States in Vietnam goes on and becomes ever more cruel."

The speech followed that of the Soviet party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, yesterday, when he accused the United States of barbarism and said that further U.S.-Soviet detente depended to a large extent on a Vietnam settlement.

In a 15-minute speech, Premier Castro said North Vietnam "will win with the firm and decisive step to bring peace to Indochina and will continue the bombing of North Vietnam until a settlement is achieved," the White House said.

President spokesman R. O. Ziegler announced the President's stand with Mr. Nixon conferred with Henry A. Kissinger's top aide, Gen. Alexander Haig, who returned from South Vietnam. Laos, Cambodia and Thailand, where he held talks with government leaders.

Mr. Kissinger, the President's

national security adviser, also attended the meeting.

Mr. Ziegler refused to say if there would be a "halt" in the bombing over the Christmas holiday. He would not comment on reports that American and New Zealand had protested to the United States about the bombing of the Hanoi and Haiphong areas.

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He denied that the attacks on

ambassador to Hanoi, in Sweden on holiday, said the embassy in Hanoi had reported by radio that "many physicians and nurses were killed." We do not know how many patients died."

The U.S. command said that of the 43 air crewmen missing this week, 36 were in B-52s. The total of missing is equal to 10 percent of the total of 43 American fliers known to be prisoners in North Vietnam.

The total number of Americans listed as missing during the war now stands at 1,722, according to U.S. figures.

Mr. Ziegler said that the U.S. command reported missing were 1,722 shot down yesterday morning in the Hanoi area, and the Navy's A-4 fighter-bomber in the Haiphong area. Twelve men were reported missing from the B-52 and the other four from the A-4.

The B-52 bombers are spearheading the aerial blitz, the first time that they have been used in such large numbers against Hanoi. The only previous B-52 raid above the 20th parallel was carried out last April 16 against fuel depots near Haiphong.

U.S. officials indicated that about 100 B-52 bombers are being used each day in the attacks against the Hanoi-Haiphong industrial complex. This means that the B-52 alone are dropping

up to 2,000 tons of bombs a day on North Vietnam.

Mr. Ziegler has reported that 1,722 Americans listed as missing during the war are still missing.

Mr. Ziegler said that the U.S. command reported that many military targets are being hit. American officials have acknowledged that some of these targets are close to population centers.

Ambassador Oberholt told a radio interviewer that the "main railway line" in the middle of Hanoi had been destroyed by bombing.

He stressed that these two buildings are located "in the very center of Hanoi."

The latest protest came from Communist China, which said one

of the two survivors had been

searched and the wreckage

of the wreckage following directions given by the two survivors.

When the weather cleared, search planes sighted the wreckage with a ground patrol only 600 yards away.

Police said the first two survivors found had trudged through the snow and ice steep mountains for 10 days until late last night, when they met two militiamen who helped them cross a river and reach a nearby farm. From there they contacted the police.

Despite suffering from cold and hunger, the two men refused to be taken to Santiago and insisted on joining the rescue operations after receiving medical treatment.

They said the pilot had managed to make an emergency landing in the snow after the aircraft hit a tree and plunged down into a shallow valley.

They said eight people were injured in impact and others suffered injuries. An unspecified number of survivors died later under tons of snow loosened by a thunderstorm after they took refuge in caves, they said.

Peron Back in Madrid, Return To Argentina Held 'Probable'

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MADRID, Dec. 22 (AP)—

Former Argentine President Juan D. Peron returned to Madrid today after 28 days of political probing in his homeland. He declined to say if he would go back to Buenos Aires to help his supporters in the March elections.

Mr. Peron was accompanied by his wife, Isabel, and his secretary, Jose Lopez Rega.

His flight in the future will be that of manager of Justicialism, while the supporters carry the rest," Mr. Peron told newsmen at Madrid airport.

He described the possibility of his returning to Argentina as "very probable" but said he had no firm date in mind yet. "At present I feel much better in Spain than in Argentina," Mr. Peron said.

A hospital spokesman said at midafternoon that Mr. Peron, 80, remained in very serious condition and was unconscious. The spokesman said he did not know if the condition could be called a coma.

Mr. Peron's personal physician, Dr. Wallace Graham, said the former President's loss of consciousness was not an overriding concern, the hospital said. He was quoted as saying doctors were more concerned that Mr. Peron obtain rest.

Mr. Peron's plane arrived nearly four hours late because fog closed the Madrid airport. The

plane was forced to land at Seville, in southern Spain, and wait until conditions in the Spanish capital permitted landing there.

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Vote for Nixon Was Record

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—

While President Nixon won re-election by the largest vote total in history, his victory percentage fell short of a record.

Official vote totals released yesterday show Mr. Nixon beat George McGovern by 17,971,294 votes, 58 million above his margin over Sen. Hubert Humphrey in 1968.

But the President's 60.7 percent of the total vote cast was just off the 61.1 percent piled up by Lyndon B. Johnson in his 1964 landslide victory over Barry Goldwater.

Mr. Nixon drew 47,042,924 votes in the Nov. 7 election compared with 29,071,823 for Sen. McGovern.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Former Argentine President Juan Peron and his wife, Isabel, arriving at the Madrid airport Friday from Lima.

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Tickets Apparently Resold

2 Charter Flights Cut in U.K.,
400 Americans Are Stranded

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Nearly 400 American tourists were stranded in London yesterday with little prospect of getting home for Christmas because of irregularities in their charter flight bookings.

Two flights were canceled, one by British Midland Airways that was to have left London's

Stansted Airport yesterday with 185 passengers for the second by British Overseas Airways Corp. with 190 passengers.

British Civil Aviation Authority officials were trying to puzzle out details of the irregularities which barred the flight.

Meanwhile, the Americans were dispersed around London trying to arrange other ways of getting home. But with scheduled flights heavily booked there seemed little possibility of their getting away by Christmas.

British Midland Director Michael Bishop said the first information came from the Civil Aviation Authority, which advised the airline that only two names of actual passengers coincided with those on the booking list made when the charter was arranged by the Friends World College of New York through a London travel agency.

"We could not have anything to do with this flight," Mr. Bishop told newsmen. "It would have been impossible to take the passengers to the U.S. because the American government would have stamped all over us."

Mr. Bishop said that the passengers who were stranded apparently bought their tickets in London, paying £45 to £55 each.

A BOAC spokesman said its situation was similar to that of British Midland. He said the line had discovered that the tickets for the flight were being sold at an office in West London but he declined to give further details.

An official of the London Travel Agency, World of Mark, which subsidiary, Air Mark, operated the two flights on behalf of Friends World College, said: "We were horrified when we learned of the contravention of the rules."

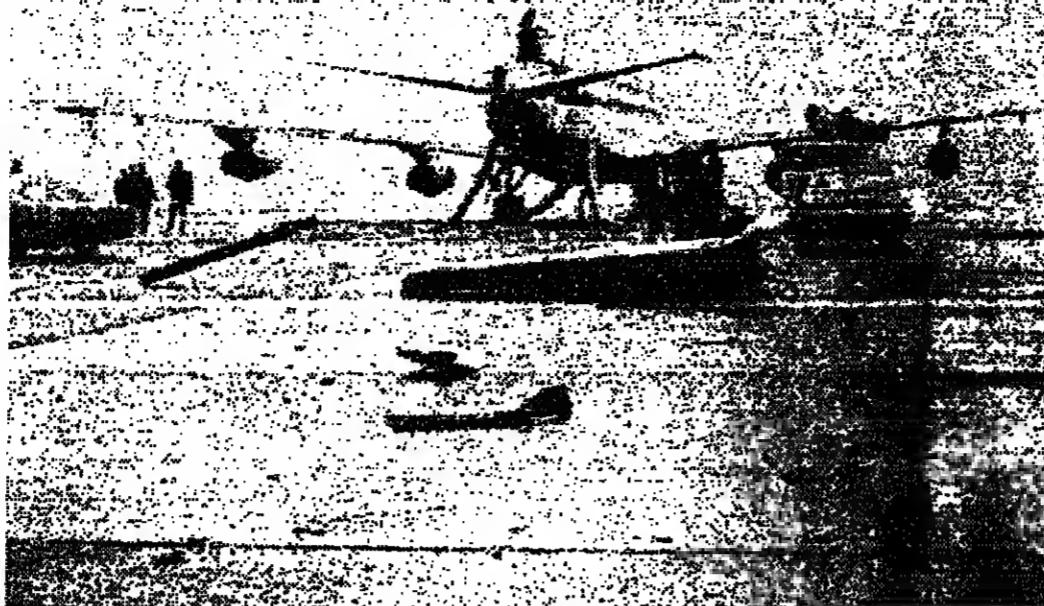
He accepted the booking in good faith and forwarded what we naturally thought valid list to the airline and the authority.

We did all the documentation for the group and everything was perfectly in order when we made the bookings."

Mr. Bishop indicated that some of the would-be passengers had similar trouble before.

Thirty, he said, were "turned off" a flight from Ostend by Belgian officials only 24 hours earlier. It is one of the worst cases we have heard of. We wanted to help the Americans who have been caught out but we could do nothing about it."

He said the passengers were pleased in London and he had no idea how to contact them.



Associated Press

CHICAGO CRASH—Delta Air Lines Convair-880 jetliner on O'Hare International runway Thursday after its tail was clipped off by a North Central Airlines jet that was taking off Wednesday night and then crashed and burned with a loss of nine lives. Federal officials say preliminary investigation shows a blind spot on the radar screen may have contributed to the collision. It was the second fatal airline crash within two weeks in the Chicago area. Forty-five persons died on Dec. 8 when a United Air Lines jet crashed into a residential area while making a landing approach.

Exit Visa Tax
Stymies U.S.,
Soviet Couple

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (NYT).

—Authorities this week granted an exit visa to the Soviet husband of a young American woman after months of delays but insisted that he pay \$9,780 in taxes as the cost of his higher education before being allowed to go live with his wife and child in the United States.

Mrs. Loulette Malchik, a 29-year-old native of Seattle, said from Leningrad in a telephone interview that she would have to leave the Soviet Union in the next week without her husband because of lack of funds to pay the heavy taxes. Her permission to reside here is running out and she must return to graduate teaching post at the University of Washington.

Mrs. Malchik met her husband, Alexander, a 27-year-old electrical engineer, while taking a Russian language course at Leningrad University in 1967. After several visits on academic tours, she married Mr. Malchik at a Catholic church in Riga, Latvia, in June, 1970. Their daughter, Alexandra, was born in Seattle in February, 1971. Mrs. Malchik said her husband is Jewish but that this had not been an official issue so far.

FCC Bars Bid
Of Congressmen
For TV Reply

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).

—The Federal Communications Commission yesterday refused to rule that the TV networks must sell or make available time for members of Congress to broadcast their views on important issues as they see fit.

The request for such a declaratory judgment was made last June 13 by seven senators and seven House members complaining that ABC, CBS and NBC refused to sell or make time available to reply to President Nixon's views on the Vietnam war.

Mrs. Alice Amanda Dealey, daughter-in-law of Joseph Dealey, president and publisher of the Dallas Morning News, was released unharmed at 6:30 a.m. today alongside a freeway just north of Dallas.

Though not all the big winners have been identified, it is believed that no non-Spaniards took large prizes.

"We Got It!"

The total sum netted by the number was nearly 1.2 billion pesetas (\$19 million)—the biggest ever.

Mr. Ripoll remained calm amid all the jubilation going on around him, with locals shouting in Catalan: "Eus han totat" ("We got it").

He said they had not used any special system in deciding which number to buy. "A very lucky customer in the bar went with my father to buy the ticket," he said.

Mr. Ripoll, who runs his cafe with his 64-year-old wife Manuela and their only son, Pedro, 31, has been lucky in the last four years.

"During that time we have won 25 pesetas for every peseta we played," he said, "and two years ago we missed the first prize by a mere 18 figures."

"My father was also in charge of buying that ticket and thus year he showed me what he was doing."

"I don't know what well do with the money—shut the bar perhaps and take up something else—but I don't think so. We'll probably keep doing the same old thing—except that we'll have a little more money in the bank."

"My wife and I will probably go on and do something crazy—

Pinkerton's Offers
Anti-Hijack Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (Reuters).

—Plunkert's, the detective agency, is expanding its guard service to join the battle against hijacking.

A company spokesman said that Pinkerton's detectives will be offered to airlines to search luggage and to monitor electronic surveillance equipment at aircraft loading gates. The spokesman said that "one or two" U.S. airlines already have made use of the new service.

Four of JDL Arrested

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).

—Four members of the Jewish Defense League were arrested yesterday after demonstrating at a reception inside the Soviet Embassy here.

The commission, in a 5-3 division, said neither the Constitution nor the Communications Act mandates special access enforced by the commission for congressional groups.

The FCC majority said Congress "is certainly not without power to amend the Communications Act" in order to create some formal right of congressional access. And since Congress has taken no such action, the commission concluded that "the action urged upon us would not serve the public interest."

Government sources said that under the new accord, the commission will continue to rely on the fairness doctrine and the journalistic discretion of broadcasters "to insure that the public is adequately informed."

tion and made Mr. Clements a multimillionaire.

Frondizi Denounced

In its report dated Oct. 22, 1964, the committee of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies denounced such companies as Esso, Shell and Sedco along with the government of President Arturo Frondizi—which was ousted two years earlier—largely over the highly political issue of foreign oil contracts.

The company headed by Mr. Clements, 55, is chairman of the Dallas-based Sedco, Inc., an oil drilling concern formerly called Southeastern Drilling Co. Efforts to reach him for comment on the Argentine report were unsuccessful.

The report, approved by the chamber on Nov. 17, 1964, recommended prosecution of Mr. Frondizi, his economics minister and Arturo Sabato, the head of the government oil monopoly.

In 1967, after the government had changed again and the nationalistic fervor against foreign companies had subsided somewhat, a federal judge cleared the three former officials of any wrongdoing.

Press Secretary Ron L. Ziegler said Mr. Heath will be accompanied by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Heath will discuss "issues of mutual interest," said Mr. Ziegler.

"President Nixon also hopes to continue personal meetings with other European leaders in his second term," Mr. Ziegler said, because he places "improved relations with the European allies" high on our agenda."

It was reported this week that Mr. Clements, three associates, Southeastern Drilling of Dallas and two subsidiaries set up to handle the Argentine contract had been named in a civil suit brought by an Argentine businessman, Antonio A. Diaz. He has accused Mr. Clements and the others of cheating him of \$12 million in commissions that, he says, are due for his help in obtaining the contract.

Court records show Mr. Diaz has been paid \$736,000 as his percentage in an agreement approved by Mr. Clements in Buenos Aires on Feb. 13, 1968.

Mr. Diaz says that Southeastern earned more than \$25 million in net profits in the contract instead of the \$18 million the company has reported several times through its Dallas auditors.

Mr. Diaz destroyed some of its Argentine records in 1964 after dissolving the two subsidiaries.

After the suit was made public, Mr. Clements said he believed it would have no effect on his chances for Senate confirmation.

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Terror From the Skies

Asked whether civilian centers would not inevitably be hit during the resumed massive air assault on North Vietnam, a Pentagon spokesman replied: "No. We don't strike civilian targets." He then amended his comment to say: "We do not target civilian targets." The difference is crucial.

The big B-52 bombers that are being used for the first time over the heavily populated Hanoi-Haiphong area are not precision weapons. Normally they operate in flights of three that lay down a pattern of bombs—20 tons to a plane—that scatter over an area more than half a mile wide and more than a mile and a half long.

Even if the "targets" were strictly military, a great deal more than military would inevitably be caught up in such sweeping devastation, especially in a blitz that in the first two days alone is estimated to have dropped 20,000 tons of explosives—the equivalent of the Hiroshima bomb. Imagine what would happen to New York or any other American city if a comparable enemy force were unleashed to attack such targets on the Pentagon's authorized list as rallyards, shipyards, command and control facilities, warehouse and trans-shipment areas, communications facilities, vehicle-repair facilities, power plants, railway bridges, railroad rolling stock, truck parks, air bases, air-defense radars and gun and missile sights.

It requires no horror stories from Hanoi Radio to deduce that the destruction and

human suffering must be very extensive indeed. And to what end?

Officials in Washington and Saigon have suggested that the raids are intended to disrupt a Communist offensive. But military men in Saigon say they have seen no indication that the North Vietnamese are preparing for such a strike.

Administration spokesmen have also reported that this brutal assault is intended to convey to North Vietnamese leaders President Nixon's displeasure over Hanoi's intransigence at the Paris peace talks. Only last week, however, a responsible American official in Paris indicated that the impasse centered on President Thieu's insistence, backed by President Nixon, that any agreement specifically recognize Saigon's authority over all of South Vietnam. This amounts to a demand that the Communists acknowledge a defeat they have not suffered on the battlefield.

No matter who is to blame for the breakdown in talks, this massive, indiscriminate use of the United States' overwhelming aerial might to try to impose an American solution to Vietnam's political problems is terrorism on an unprecedented scale, a retreat from diplomacy which this nation would be the first and loudest to condemn if it were practiced by any other major power. In the name of conscience and country, Americans must now speak out for sanity in Washington and peace in Indochina.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The U.S.S.R.'s 50th

It was a wide-ranging speech that Leonid I. Brezhnev delivered Thursday to mark the fiftieth birthday of the formation of the Soviet Union as the world now knows it. Kremlinologists will note that Mr. Brezhnev chose to hold the celebration nine days early, on Stalin's birthday.

For Americans, the most important point Mr. Brezhnev made was his assertion that the future of Soviet-American relations depends "on the issue of ending the war in Vietnam." Mr. Brezhnev and his colleagues have been embarrassed by the breakdown of the Kissinger-Tho negotiations and the resumption of American bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. But a new cooling off of Moscow-Washington relations would end Soviet hope of receiving large-scale American investments and technical aid. That interest makes it entirely likely that Mr. Brezhnev was quite sincere in expressing a desire to give "active assistance" to promote a "just peace settlement" in Vietnam.

Mr. Brezhnev was even tougher in his remarks about the Chinese People's Republic than he was toward the United States. He effectively quashed any suspicion that Peking-Moscow relations have improved significantly, and his words suggest that the border of these two powers is one of the most tense boundaries in the world.

The theme of this year's celebration of the fiftieth birthday of the U.S.S.R. has been the notion that in the Soviet Union nationality and minority problems have been settled—in the words Mr. Brezhnev used—"completely, finally and for good." But in contradiction to this flat statement, the secretary general had to admit that "nationalistic prejudices, exaggerated or distorted national feelings, are extremely tenacious and deeply embedded in

the psychology of politically immature people."

Translated from Kremlin jargon, Mr. Brezhnev was recognizing that the Soviet Union is still far from settling nationality and minority problems. The world sees only the tip of the iceberg in Soviet nationality matters; but in this last year alone, there has come of numerous arrests of Ukrainian intellectuals, of major disturbances in the Baltic states, of the emigration of thousands of Soviet Jews and of repressive measures taken against Central Asian intellectuals guilty of what Moscow calls "bourgeois nationalism."

For the moment the economy is probably Mr. Brezhnev's most serious worry. He revealed Thursday that the 1972 grain harvest was only 168 million tons, almost 30 million tons less than the planned target. He complained also of "social sores," such as an unconscious attitude to work, slackness, indiscipline, grubbing and various violations of the norms of the socialist way of life.

Beyond these complaints is the elementary fact that 55 years after the Bolshevik revolution and fifty years after the formation of the U.S.S.R., the Soviet people are sure of bread this winter only because their government in the last few months bought \$2 billion worth of grain abroad, most of it from the United States.

Against this background it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Soviet leadership has at least as much to lose from new tension between Moscow and Washington as the United States has. Mr. Brezhnev has every reason to want a swift end to the Vietnam war; and since he is Hanoi's chief supplier he may well be in a strong position to help Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho reach a firm and final agreement.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

U.S. Bombing in Vietnam

Mr. Nixon is acting on the assumption that it was the earlier bombing of the North and mining of Haiphong, coupled with the defeat of the Communists' spring and summer invasion, that brought them back to serious negotiations and that it will do so again. He may well be right. He is exercising power in a just cause. That power will be seen and judged nowhere more shrewdly or with a keener appreciation of its implications than in Moscow and Peking. It is to be hoped that in Washington Congress will see that the cause is just. Though Mr. Nixon warns President Thieu not to be obdurate, the responsibility for continuing the war rests squarely on Hanoi.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

* * *

We don't see why Nixon should have any scruples: he's been re-elected, he has peace, he can continue to make war. He has four years left to put an end to it. There's plenty of time until then.

He could set up an agenda for these four years. From January to March: defining "points of detail" which prevent agreement:

To Richard Milhous Nixon, that frustrated, glib and secretive man in the White House, this may make sense as a tactic designed to bring the Communists back to the negotiating table. To everyone else it is an act of insane ferocity. A crude exercise in the politics of terror. A blunder of tragic magnitude. It will serve only to blacken Richard Nixon's name—in the color of dried blood.

—From the *Daily Mirror* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 23, 1897

NEW YORK—Dispatches from San Francisco and Chicago state that Russia has placed large orders in both those cities for food supplies for her garrison in Vladivostok, and has invited bids for 1,200 tons of groceries. It has also placed orders for several shiploads of flour to be delivered at some point in Asia to be designated by Russian agents. From another source it has been reported that the Chinese government has given permission for the Russian fleet to winter in Port Arthur.

Fifty Years Ago

December 23, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Commissioner-General of Immigration has ruled that all aliens who left the United States during the war to fight in the armies of the Allies are entitled to return here without being counted in the quotas of the country for which they fought. He holds that the fact they were fighting entitles them to come under the head of temporary absences, who, as such did not relinquish their domiciles in the United States. Though the ruling is all inclusive, it will not be continued indefinitely.



Vietnam Delenda Est

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When the Lord told Abraham that He was going to destroy Sodom for its sins, as it is said in Genesis Chapter 18, Abraham asked, "Will Thou also destroy the righteous with the wicked?" The Lord agreed that if there were 10 righteous men in Sodom, "then I will spare all the place for their sakes." But there were not 10.

In that episode the Bible gave early expression to an idea fundamental to Western civilization: the worth of the individual. The story teaches also that the individual has an inescapable moral responsibility to his society, for on him may depend the salvation of all.

One of the terrible aspects of the massive new American bombing campaign against North Vietnam has been the inhumanity of the response in many quarters. Worst of all has been the failure of a single person in the United States government to break with a policy that many must know history will judge a crime against humanity.

One Purpose

To send B-52s against populous areas such as Haiphong or Hanoi can have only one purpose: terror. It was the response of a man so overwhelmed by his sense of inadequacy and frustration that he had to strike out, punish, destroy.

An English newspaper that has taken a moderate line on the war, the *Guardian*, asked this week: "Does Mr. Nixon want to go down in history as one of the most murderous and bloodthirsty of American presidents?" But it no longer matters what he will be. The facts assure that he will be recorded.

The American imagination has evidently ceased to be stirred by the facts of bombing. When people have not lived under bombs as few Americans have, they perhaps cannot imagine the continuous fear. They may not understand that bombs dropped in cities and villages kill human beings indiscriminately, the innocent with the wicked. They do not see themselves caught even hundreds of yards from the center of a B-52 raid, the concussion crushing their lungs or spilling out their insides.

The bombing that most notably evoked the sympathy of Americans was the Nazi blitz on Britain in World War II. Now we admired the pluck of the British under those terrible raids.

In the nearly six years of World War II, less than 80,000 tons of bombs fell on the British Isles. Last month alone, the month of November, when American bombing was restricted because of the peace talks, U.S. planes dropped 100,000 tons on Indochina. The total through the Johnson and Nixon administrations is now over 7 million tons.

Whatever the cause, whatever the rights or wrongs of the parties in Vietnam, the means used by the United States during the past when they could be justified by the end. Our war has failed the old and essential principle of proportionality, the moral doctrine that, in fighting, we must not do worse than the evil we oppose.

"But what is the cause? It is no longer even arguably to

contain China," or roll back Communism, or make the peasants of Vietnam free. It is only, Henry Kissinger says, to make sure the American departure is "honorable." For that we have caused, are causing and presumably will continue to cause the most terrible destruction in the history of man.

Human indifference in the face of cruelty to others is hardly a new phenomenon. Supposedly civilized men and women said nothing while Hitler humiliated, tortured and eventually murdered millions of Jews. Freud made us see that there is an ineradicable

Stiff. It does seem remarkable

that no one in the United States government has now made him a witness against what his country is doing. No members of the White House staff, no one in the Pentagon, no Air Force pilot. Not ten, not five, not one.

Public men always tell themselves that they do more, good trying to moderate an evil policy from the inside, but at some point that self-deception has to stop.

They say also that one man cannot make a difference. That may be true, but it may not, and in any case it does not relieve anyone from the responsibility of trying. That is what we learn from the story of Abraham and Sodom.

Letters

Jerusalem Digs

I have the honor to refer to the letter of the honorable Cultural Counselor of the Embassy of Jordan published by the Herald Tribune of Dec. 5, 1972.

The archaeological excavations

in Jerusalem are uncovering remains in successive horizons of all the great periods of the city from the times of the Kings (the Iron Age) through the Roman, Byzantine, Umayyad and Turkish periods. Among the most intriguing discoveries are evidence from the days of the First Temple (7th century B.C.E.) as well as building activity during the Roman and Byzantine eras and surprisingly large public buildings of the Umayyad period.

But as work has progressed it has become increasingly clear that the character of the whole area around the Temple Mount is a man so overwhelmed by his sense of inadequacy and frustration that he had to strike out, punish, destroy.

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For Utopians Only

By Mihajlo Mihajlov

Belgrade—With the nature to build a humane society in the countries of one-party, totalitarian Socialism, more and more often the idea of self-management by workers as something new and capable of curing the ills of contemporary society development.

The student movement in France in 1968 put the idea of self-management at the head of its demands; the Socialist party in France has introduced the idea of total self-management in its program; and the Yugoslav Marxists have advanced the idea of self-management as a cornerstone of the development of Socialism. Self-management is conceived of on a universal scale, just as the ideal of every humane society is the concept that "every man may govern his life himself and not be a slave of any kind of dictatorship or bureaucracy."

However, the notion of self-management implies something else—a system of self-management in economic and political life, the reunification of the function of labor and management and the dying-off of the state. The source of this idea can be found in Karl Marx, who wrote that "the commune should not be a parliamentary but a working cooperative, both a legislative and executive." Lenin maintained that "in Socialism everyone will govern in turn and they will soon get used to the fact that no one governs."

Thus, the idea of self-management emerges from the basic principles of Marxism which maintain that social classes based on private ownership of the means of production are the result of the division of labor and that abolition of private ownership will open the door to a "classless society." The "classless society" will lead to the "dying away" of the state, the state being, according to Marx, exclusively the management of one class for the protection of another.

And this is precisely the ideal of self-management—in opposition on the one hand to the power of capitalist classes in the West, and on the other hand to the power of the monopolistic party, the "collective capitalists" in the East.

However, this idea is completely alien to the spirit of the Utopian, and totalitarian

he himself practices another form of terror. A possible opening attack on the problem could be a formal prohibition against countering terror as a method of combating terror. It might also be purposeful to emphasize that on the record terrorist activities like all those cited above have been notably ineffective in accomplishing objectives.

JOHN H. CRABE, Geneva

Call for Reason

In answer to Mihajlo Mihajlov's article "Enough! Lamentations" (HT, Dec. 12) it seems that the rabbi (and I use the word loosely) is more interested in violence and terror for its own sake than he is in making this a more civilized world to live in. I feel that a rabbi or priest (as in Ireland) should be a spiritual leader of his people and not a political "revolutionary." He should teach that violence only breeds more violence and does not create solutions. Here we have the clear example of the Irish, what has it gotten them? Murder of innocents but not any closer to solving their problems.

I am a firm believer in freedom of the press; however there are lots of latent "Kahane's" waiting in the wings for the call to kill for a good cause and his article is an "advertisement" for them to use primitive solutions for complicated problems. Force has become the universal means and unless you sign the tide with "advertisements" for good common sense and calm reasonableness we will all go under together.

EVA WOMACK, Eliat, Israel

Doubts Buckley

wish to protest William F. Buckley's article "Viewing Events in Chile" (HT, Dec. 12). Nowhere have I read of such events as Mr. Buckley has described. Then, of course I have not had the opportunity of reading the Chilean press. I suggest that almost every point in Mr. Buckley's article is a distortion or a lie. It is revealing that he did not reveal the name of his "observer" on the scene—who was either nonexistent or a dummy for the rightist Nationalist party.

TIMOTHY K. NUGENT, Hamburg

International Herald Tribune

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May Aid Metabolism Cases

U.S.-Swiss Teams Synthesize Part of Parathyroid Hormone

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Identification and synthetic reproduction of the biologically active portion of human parathyroid hormone, the precious but elusive regulator of calcium in the bloodstream, has been achieved by American and Swiss scientists.

In disclosing the development, the Government's National Heart and Lung Institute suggested yesterday that the achievement opens the way to determining whether the man-made product could be used to treat or improve understanding of certain neuromuscular, bone and kidney diseases associated with parathyroid abnormalities.

The institute said that the development resulted from collaborative research by scientists of the institute, the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., and laboratories of Ciba-Geigy, Ltd., in Basel.

The institute indicated that the research has unusual overtones—

Jay Allen Dies At 72; Told Of Guernica

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT)—Jay Allen, 72, a foreign correspondent whose dispatches helped confirm the German terror-bombing of Guernica in the Spanish Civil War, died Wednesday in Carmel, Calif., after a stroke. He had lived there since 1947.

As a correspondent for the New York Post and Esquire Features, Mr. Allen was in Bilbao, Spain, in May, 1937, when a German airman was shot down and captured by Basque militiamen. The town of Guernica, of no military importance, had been bombed April 26, with heavy civilian casualties.

The attack had been attributed to German fliers sent to Spain by Hitler to aid Gen. Francisco Franco against the Republican government. But the German role in the bombing, which shocked the world at the time, had been officially denied.

Mr. Allen was able to question the German airman and then acquired his diary, which described how he had taken part in the bombing and machine-gunning of Guernica. The unprovoked attack on the city later became the subject of a memorable painting by Pablo Picasso, which has been on exhibition for years at the museum of modern art here.

Horace Mann Bond

ATLANTA, Dec. 22 (NYT)—Horace Mann Bond, 68, educator and father of State Rep. Julian Bond, died yesterday in a nursing home.

At his retirement in June, 1971, Dr. Bond was head of the Bureau of Education and Social Research at Atlanta University. Earlier he had been president of Lincoln University, near Oxford, Pa., and of Fort Valley (Ga.) State College.

Jimmy Wallington

ARLINGTON, Va., Dec. 22 (AP)—James Selden Wallington, 64, one of the big-time radio announcers in the 30s and 40s, died last night after a long illness.

Mr. Wallington, known as Jimmy, was the announcer on the Eddie Cantor and Fred Allen radio shows for many years. He also appeared in movies, including the "Big Broadcast of 1938."

He broke into radio in 1928 at WGY, Schenectady, N.Y. Recently he worked for the Voice of America.

Col. Gen. Paul Hauser

LUDWIGSBURG, Germany, Dec. 22 (UPI)—The former commander of the Nazi Wehrmacht's Seventh Army in Normandy, Col. Gen. Paul Hauser, 92, died yesterday. Gen. Hauser had ordered the withdrawal of German troops from the Ukrainian city of Kharkov during World War II against Hitler's orders.

Radioactive Pill Out of Container 4 Hours in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Workmen were not able to replace a small radioactive pellet in one of Consolidated Edison Co.'s underground test networks Wednesday, forcing New York City authorities to evacuate residents from a nearby apartment building and divert pedestrian and vehicular traffic until the pellet was removed four hours later.

The Atomic Energy Commission acted in the recovery of the one-eighth of an inch by three-thirty-seconds of an inch pellet. A spokesman said the pellet, of an isotope of strontium 90, was not lost but could not be put back into its lead container by workmen from a contractor, Certified Testers Laboratories, Inc. The pellet was in an X-ray device, which was in a can and covered with sand until it could be replaced in the protective container.

After the pellet was in the container, a police bomb truck, which was waiting at the 93rd Street and First Avenue site of the incident, rushed it to Certified Laboratories for test.

Joseph Chardi, president of Certified, said there was no danger to anyone in the area.



Germans Buying Up Weapons To Beat New Gun Law Dateline

FRANKFURT, Dec. 22 (AP)—Small armories will blossom under Christmas trees here this year as West Germans race to buy up firearms before stringent gun controls go into effect Jan. 1.

Bells are jingling merrily on gun shop cash registers.

"We're 80 percent sold out already," said Reinhold Plett, owner of a Frankfurt gun shop.

A salesman in another shop said that sales had doubled.

"Business is particularly strong because people won't be able to buy next year. And that's an incentive. You only need to profit something, and then the people want to have it," he added.

Handguns have been difficult to purchase for years in West Germany, but small-caliber rifles.

Effective Jan. 1, anyone wishing to purchase a firearm will need a clean police record—two drunkards driving charges could disqualify one—a knowledge of firearms and firearms regulations, and a certified seal to possess a weapon.

To prevent automatically making criminals out of all West German firearms owners, a sort of general amnesty was built into the law allowing anyone who already has firearms to register them on a more or less "no-questions-asked" basis up to June 30 next year.

Now No. 1 Security Problem

U.S. Campus Police Officials Concerned by Soaring Thefts

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP)—Campus police say thefts have supplanted student militancy as the top security problem at colleges and universities across the country.

"They steal everything, even if it is nailed down," Roberta Doran, detective sergeant at the University of California at Los Angeles, said. "They take bulletin boards off the walls. They take office equipment that is chained or bolted down."

In a recent survey by the Burns Security Institute, 58 campus police chiefs said that they were more concerned with combating thefts than demonstrations and other threats.

"That is the major problem nationwide and it is rising," Herbert T. Voye, editor of the Campus Law Enforcement Journal, said. "There is no question that it is more of a problem than building takeovers and the like."

Police Officers Disagree

A sampling of campus police chiefs by the Associated Press indicated disagreement on whether students or outsiders were responsible for the upsurge in stealing and on how much campus drug use contributes to the problem.

"When you have doors open around the clock, when you have men and women living in the same dorm, it is no longer easy to tell who belongs in there," Marvin Herrington, director of public safety at Stanford University, said. "It is a simple thing for an outsider to go through them now."

Police officials agreed that the unwillingness of students to lock dormitory room doors was another important factor.

"If we could just get the students to lock their doors, it would reduce wallet and purse thefts practically to zero and cut other thefts by 75 percent," Ernest A. Costa, campus police chief at Brown University in Providence, R.I., said.

Two Die in Crash Of F-4 Flying Team

LAS VEGAS, Nev., Dec. 22 (AP)—Two members of the Air Force Thunderbird precision flying team were killed yesterday when their F-4 fighter plane crashed about 40 miles north of Las Vegas, the Air Force said.

The plane was on a test mission from Nellis Air Force Base when it went down near Texas Lake, a spokesman said.

The men were identified as Capt. Jerry D.S. Bolt, 30, of Lubbock, Texas, and T. Sgt. Charles H. Lynn, 30, of Mobile, Ala.

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Castro Said to Hint Privately He Seeks Accord With U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ)—Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba is indicating privately that he is ready for a rapprochement with the United States, however President Nixon is willing to take the initiative, according to a report in the Wall Street Journal.

Earlier this year, the premier said relations between Havana and Washington might be possible only after Mr. Nixon left office. The change in his position is reported by a high-ranking Latin American visitor to Cuba.

This man, who spent 10 days with Mr. Castro on official business, reports that the premier now says that his personal feelings about Mr. Nixon would not be an issue in re-establishing relations with the United States.

The apparent reason for the reported change is that Premier Castro wants to be able to buy U.S. agricultural technology to improve the diet of the Cuban people. He probably also wants to modernize the sugar industry, which is in dismal shape.

Mr. Castro has expressed a willingness to try to stop the hijackings of jetliners to Cuba, but publicly he has been saying that such talks should concentrate on that issue alone. The official Cuban press has dropped hints, however, that the hijacking talks might lead to broader negotiations.

Diplomats in Washington are cautious about reports such as that brought back by the Latin American visitor. These diplomats also noted reports yesterday that U.S. bombers had damaged the Cuban Embassy in Hanoi, and they said that this incident would not help U.S.-Cuban relations.

The premier reportedly told his visitor, who did not wish to be identified, that the first overtures on improving relations would have to come from Washington. And he was said to have emphasized that any approaches would have to be handled so as not to offend Cuba's sense of dignity as a nation and not to make it seem that Cuba was hedging for U.S. assistance.

In essence, Mr. Castro, who came to power in 1959, seems to be advocating a pragmatic relationship with the United States.

He wants certain things from Washington; in return, he is willing to drop certain issues.

Besides being willing to forget his personal animosity toward Mr. Nixon, Mr. Castro is said to have asserted that it was not of any immediate concern to him whether the U.S. Navy continued to occupy its base at Guantanamo Bay.

This is believed to be the first time he has made any such statement concerning the U.S. base in Cuba. This would indicate that

the premier would delay the question of whether Russia should be allowed to establish bases in Cuba as well.

Mr. Castro also reportedly stated that he considers any relationship he might develop with the United States as a separate issue from diplomatic recognition by Latin American countries.

The premier also reportedly reiterated that he would not rejoin the Organization of American States, which expelled Cuba in 1962. But he expressed satisfaction with his present relationship with Latin American countries.

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THEATER

The Good Old Bad Old Days!
And Eartha Kitt in London

By John Walker

LONDON, Dec. 22 (IHT)—After being subjected to two shows as bad as "Bunny" at the Criterion Theatre and "The Good Old Bad Old Days!" at the Prince of Wales, I have lost whatever vestiges of maternal goodwill that had survived a dreary theatrical year.

"The Good Old Bad Old Days!" marks the premature return to the English stage, after 11 years, of Anthony Newley and shows that he has gained only self-assurance since "Stop the World, I Want to Get Off." Once again, he has written the book, music, and lyrics with Leslie Bricusse, and he also stars and directs, which is at least two roles too many.

Added to as ever to large vague statements that are never for or against anything, Mr. Newley ventures into theological speculation, offering us a debate between God and the devil on the subject of the destruction of the world, with the devil appearing as man's advocate (which is Mr. Newley's little joke, not mine).

God, Tweedy, rechristened Gramps, is addicted to cheap conjuring effects, informs Gabriel that he is no Andre

Previn, and complains that Moses mislaid two commandments: "Thou shall not fly," and "Thou shall not discover America." Following Milton's example, Mr. Newley gives the devil—here called Bubba—the best speeches and songs.

The show whips through 2,000 years of history and, if it had remained at its opening level of spectacular vaudeville knockabout, many of its sins could have been forgiven. But, Gramps forbid, Mr. Newley intends us to take it seriously, filling the stage with sentimental tableaux of suffering poor and providing the youthful Terry Mitchell with repeated and interminable death scenes.

Not content with playing the devil, Mr. Newley appears in each episode in his familiar guise of Mr. Littlechip, the champion of the downtrodden, a contradiction he never attempts to resolve. His staging concentrates on spectacular effects—the 20th century, for no other reason than the opportunity it offers for glitter, as represented by a pastiche of a 1920s Broadway musical that manages to include bloodstained cardboard figures of Abraham Lincoln, John F. Ken-



Anthony Newley as Bubba in "The Good Old Bad Old Days!"

nedy, Martin Luther King and a dozen other musicals from "A Robert Kennedy". Apart from Paul Draper, who manages to invest Gramps with a little dignity, the cast is mainly there to fill the stage behind Mr. Newley. In response to Paddy Stone's vigorous choreography, with no cohesion or concrete viewpoint, the musical resembles a series of numbers rejected from

direct to the audience, to which those seated near me began to respond with some hostility long before the end.

In this same theater, in an otherwise horrendous production of Henry James's "The High Bid," Miss Kitt showed herself to be a disciplined and excellent actress. Now, under Alexander Dore's direction, she gives a performance full of shrieks and gurgles, and is forever leaping about the stage so that the set shuddered at every footfall. The effect—and who ever would have thought the word applicable to Miss Kitt?—is apnoeic.

Beneficence, however, is being shown at the Theatre Workshop's folk musical pantomime "The Big Rock Candy Mountain" by Alan Lomax and Yola Miller, at the Theatre Royal, Stratford, London E.15. It is an object lesson in how, with nothing more spectacular than a perambulating sandwich, theater can work a kind of magic.

The charm of Maxwell Shaw, suggesting an elongated W.C. Fields, and Brian Murphy on horseback, combine with songs by Woody Guthrie, which means some of the best songs around, well sung by Long John Baldry or Pete Stavas's banjo accompaniment. Annie Bunanna's direction is casual but delightful.

But Interkonsert also arranges permanent contracts for many soloists—some 200 at the present time—to join orchestras or ensembles in other countries. Many of them are in West Germany, which has to import musicians, but some are as far afield as South America. The places they left in Hungary having already been filled, they are not even expected to return.

The opera is not a characteristic work. Hesse was notably a composer of opera seria, and he regularly set the dramas of Mefistofeles to music. For "Piramo e Tisbe," commissioned by a wealthy lady for her private theater, Hesse and his librettist Gottlieben turned to the intermezzo form. But the intermezzo was traditionally comic (as "La Serva Padrona" remains to Dilettante), and Hesse decided to write, instead, a tragic work. In two, relatively brief acts and with only three singing parts (one of them fairly unimportant), the result is a composition of extreme delicacy, perhaps even a bit jocund for the taste. Teatro Olympia, where it was given in Rome, Piramo was sung by the mezzo soprano Camilla Gonzales Chesse, meant this to be a tragic part, and not, as one might think a "comtrato" role, who has a rich wario voice, but still uses it awkwardly. Her enunciation of the text was also not clear.

The soprano Sonja Ghazarian, as Tisbe, sang more distinctly, and was especially moving in her long and beautiful accompanied recitative and aria at the beginning of Act II. The second act, for that matter, seemed at this hearing far more interesting than the first. Its climax is a death duel in which the voices are tenderly interwoven over a hushed, haunting accompaniment. Herbert Handt conducted the whole piece with great understanding and care.

Carlo Emanuele Crisp's staging, on the other hand, was in jarring contradiction to the noble elegiac spirit of the music. Obviously, "Piramo e Tisbe" in the long run "does not as closely resemble" the Graham Greene novel from which it takes its title, "much of its dialogue, many of its situations and almost all its characters." Both have an "intensified" aim and a real aim, Roger Greenspun says. The latter is "the revitalization of Henry, sunk deep into his dabbias and conventional middle age." This is achieved, Greenspun says, and the film's great charm lies in the "surprising, emotional complexity it manages in terms of its light tone and its nuttiness, endlessly involved plotting." As Henry, Alec McCowen "does marvelous things" while Maggie Smith, "playing a woman 100 years old, seems to have surrounded her character rather than to have inhabited it." The movie is "full of privileged moments, lucid, controlled and graceful, and any of them might serve to epitomize the style and the meaning of the valuable cinema of George Cukor."

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BUDAPEST

Exporting Music and Musicians

By David Stevens

BUDAPEST (IHT)—One of the newest buildings in Budapest is a theater structure at Vörösmarty Square, a couple of blocks from the Danube in the heart of downtown Pest, that can reasonably be described as Hungary's musical headquarters.

It was built for the sole purpose of helping the state musical organizations—the concert management organization, the music publishers, the recording firm and others—music or musicians is one of this small country's principal exports, it is an important place for more than cultural reasons.

Overproduction of performing musicians seems to be a Hungarian problem of long standing. Just to list a few, famed conductors of recent years who are expatriate or former Hungarians is enough to make the point: Ormandy, Solti, Dorati, Fricsay, Szell, and the orchestra hard

line—exists that does not have a few Hungarian family names in its roster.

Despite a huge musical life, there is no way that Budapest, or Hungary, a capital city of about 2 million, in a nation of about 10 million, can be all the country's musicians. This is despite impressive statistics that include 500 opera performances a year in two Budapest theaters, or more than 2,000 concerts a year in Hungary (400 in Budapest) of which more than 1,000 are youth

concerts. The Spanish Room, based on the new production at the State Opera, and a three-disc set of several major works conducted by the composer before his death in 1967.

The production of relatively little-known Liszt works is continuing, too, with "Via Crucis," "Prometheus," and "The Legend of St. Elizabeth," planned, as well as the complete organ works on four records.

The company will finally get around to recording its gold-dust twins of the keyboard, as well, with Kocsis and Ranki scheduled to do two piano works by Haydn, the Mozart two-piano concerto, and the Mozart three-piano concerto with another Hungarian virtuoso to be heard.

Opera in Rome: First Modern Staging of 'Piramo e Tisbe'

By William Weaver

ROME (IHT)—Though he was one of the most popular opera composers of the mid-19th century, Johann Adolph Hasse today is hardly more than a name in musical dictionaries; very few contemporary audiences have heard any of his music—and judging by the poor turnout at the Accademia Nazionale in Rome the other night, not many people are all that interested in hearing it. Too bad.

The "Piramo e Tisbe" was offering two performances of one of Hasse's last works, "Piramo e Tisbe," written in 1768. The little opera had been revived earlier this year in Naples during the Autumn Musicale Napoletano, in a concert version. This was its first modern staging.

The opera is not a characteristic work. Hesse was notably a composer of opera seria, and he regularly set the dramas of Mefistofeles to music. For "Piramo e Tisbe," commissioned by a wealthy lady for her private theater, Hesse and his librettist Gottlieben turned to the intermezzo form. But the intermezzo was traditionally comic (as "La Serva Padrona" remains to Dilettante), and Hesse decided to write, instead, a tragic work. In two, relatively brief acts and with only three singing parts (one of them fairly unimportant), the result is a composition of extreme delicacy, perhaps even a bit jocund for the taste. Teatro Olympia, where it was given in Rome,

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Martin Ritt directed.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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High	Low	Div.	In \$	1/2	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	1/2	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	High	Low	Div.	In \$	1/2	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net
64 1/2 Abbott Lab. 1.10	63	26	71	104	11	-1	104	103	-1	103	102	26	71	104	103	102	102	76	76	-1	102	101	26	71	104	103	102	102	102			
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14 1/2 Aguirre Ind. 200	1085	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	18	-1	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1	18 1/2	18 1/2	1085	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-1	18 1/2	18 1/2	1085	10	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2			
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BP Eyes Abu Dhabi Sale

British Petroleum Co. is negotiating the sale of a substantial share of its holding in Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. to Overseas Petroleum Corp. (OPC), acting for a consortium of Japanese companies. Abu Dhabi Marine is owned two-thirds by BP and one-third by Cie. Francaise des Petroles. Oil production from its two fields currently totals about 500,000 barrels a day and future production could eventually reach an estimated 3 million barrels a day. Under the plan, BP's existing interest in Abu Dhabi Marine would be taken over by a holding company, owned 45 percent by OPC and 55 percent by BP, giving the Japanese a 30 percent indirect interest. Deinex, a government-sponsored West German company, had negotiated for an interest in Abu Dhabi Marine but the transaction fell through for lack of the necessary German government support.

Shipping Firm Diversifies

Moore & McCormick Co. has agreed in principle to purchase substantially all of the assets and to assume substantially all of the liabilities of Pickands Mather & Co. for more than \$80 million. Directors of Moore and Diamond Shamrock Corp., the parent company of Pickands, have agreed to the transaction. Payment will be made in cash, short-term notes and senior preferred stock. Pickands is engaged in exploring, developing and managing mineral properties, vessel operations on the Great Lakes as well as limestone production and related

activities. Moore is in the overseas shipping business, serving primarily South America and Africa.

Dow Studies Sharing in Phillips Unit

Dow Chemical Co. is initiating a joint study with Phillips Industries to explore the feasibility of Dow's possible "participation" in Phillips-Duphar, a pharmaceutical and chemical division of the Dutch firm. Dow said Phillips-Duphar already works with it in distributing certain Dow products through subsidiaries. "The joint studies would show whether a further combination of efforts would be favorable to their activities," the firms report.

Kennecott Settles El Teniente

Kennecott Copper has received \$66.9 million from the sale of notes owed the company by the Chilean government. Under an agreement with the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC), the notes were sold to institutional investors. Payment on the notes, which totaled \$74.7 million, will be guaranteed by OPIC, a quasi-governmental agency that insures U.S. investment abroad against expropriation. Kennecott had loaned Chile \$80 million for expansion of its El Teniente mine, which was expropriated without compensation in July 1971. Kennecott compromised its claim with OPIC last week, accepting \$66.9 million instead of the full face amount plus interest that brought the total owed by Chile to \$78.7 million. Chile has made two payments on the loan so far. Kennecott said it could record the difference of \$8 million as a loss.

Final Act of Six-Nation Commission

EEC Unit Fines 2 U.S. Groups \$300,000

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The old Common Market Commission went out with a trust-busting flourish today, fining two U.S. controlled groups a total of nearly \$300,000.

At the receiving end of the fines are the New York-based Commercial Solvents Corp. (CSC) and its Italian subsidiary, as well as the French record manufacturer WEA-Philips Music, controlled by Warner Brothers. The French company produces "pop" records by such groups as the Rolling Stones.

The announcement of fines was virtually the last formal act by the six-nation EEC executive, which has extensive powers to crush trusts and cartels within the Common Market.

The present commission hands over to a new enlarged executive after Jan. 1, when Britain, Ire-

land and Denmark join the community. Today was its last working day.

The latest anti-trust actions follow record fines totalling more than \$9 million imposed by the commission on 16 EEC sugar companies this month. The companies are alleged to have operated a price-fixing and market sharing cartel.

Today, the commission announced it was fining Commercial Solvents and its Milan-based offshoot Istituto Chimioterapico Italiano 200,000 units of account (about \$217,000).

The EEC executive claims that the two companies abused a dominant position within the community by restricting the supply of a chemical needed to produce a key anti-tuberculosis drug. Commercial solvents has a worldwide monopoly in the manufacture of the chemical, the commission said.

First Daily Fine

It said that for the first time it was using its power to impose daily fines on the two companies if they refuse to put an end to their alleged infringement of EEC free-competition rules. The fines would total 1,000 U.S. (about \$108) a day.

In the records case, the commission claimed the Paris-based company had ordered its sales agents in France to stop exports of its records to West Germany, where the market price is considerably higher. It fined the French company 60,000 U.S. rep-

U.S. Cost of Living Climbs 0.3%, Sinking Nixon's Goal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Consumer prices climbed 0.3 percent in November, virtually erasing President Nixon's hope of bringing the inflation rate down to 3 percent or less in 1972.

The Labor Department's announcement today said two-thirds of the rise was due to higher prices for food, clothing and residential gas.

Beef prices rose instead of declining substantially, as they usually do. Mr. Nixon yesterday extended into 1973 the suspension of meat import quotas in hope of curbing the rise of beef.

The November living cost in-

decreased 0.2 percent from the 1967 average. The actual November increase was 0.2 percent, but when adjusted for normal seasonal trends, it rose to 0.3 percent and matched the increase of a month earlier.

Prices in the last three months, instead of declining to levels between 2 and 3 percent—as would have been required to meet the anti-inflation goals—rose at a 4.2 percent rate, the department reported. This compared with 2.9 percent in the preceding three months.

The average weekly earnings of workers, after allowing for inflation, declined 0.5 percent between October and November, the department reported. These figures were adjusted for seasonal trends; they indicated that, despite the November loss, real spendable weekly earnings were 4 percent higher than a year ago.

One Dollar—

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Over	Ex. 1972	Previous
Star. 15 per £1	2.3456	2.3455
Star. 15 per \$1	44.2358	44.2355
Star. 15 per €1	44.12-14	44.12-14
Deutsche mark	3.11-12	3.11-12
Sw. krone	5.8440-50	5.8440-50
Fr. 17.75	26.75-85	26.75-85
Fr. 17.15	5.11-12	5.11-12
Fr. 17.15	6.651-105	6.651-105
Sw. krone	2.2500-05	2.2500-05
Israeli pound	4.25	4.25
Yen	58.42	58.42
Yen	62.45-47	62.45-47
Yen	23.16-17	23.16-17
Sw. krone	4.12-22	4.12-22
Sw. krone	3.7825-25	3.7825-25
Yen	36.10	36.10

At: Free. G: Commercial

Stock Index in Tokyo Breaks 5,000-BARRIER

TOKYO, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—Japan's 225-share stock price index gathered steam and leapt across the somewhat anomalous level of 5,000 this morning, confirming a number of predictions that the mark would be achieved before the end of the year.

This index, at a record 5,025.54, is nearly double the year's low of 2,123.17 set Jan. 6.

While the Dow Jones average in New York had several times over the years made attempts to close at the 1,000 level, and only recently achieved it, the 5,000 mark here was just another number and not a point of resistance.

There are some similarities between the Dow Jones Industrial index and the 225-share index. The first is the name.

The 225-share index is known here as the "Dow Jones index" although Dow Jones & Co. of New York has never had any connection with it.

The name stems from the fact that the method of compiling the 225-share index is similar to the method used for the Dow Jones index (a straight arithmetical average of the sum of the closing prices of one share of each company listed as part of the index).

Another similarity between the 225-share index and the Dow Jones Industrial index is the controversy that surrounds them.

Complaints are frequently heard in both

countries that these indexes, both of which are composed of only a limited number of listed shares, do not reflect overall market trends as accurately as more broadly-based indicators.

People also complain that these indexes are psychologically misleading as their high absolute values and relatively large rates of fluctuation tend to over-dramatize share price movements.

This criticism here has been extremely strong at various times as the 225-share index occasionally puts on some spectacular performances. It has fallen over 100 points in a single day on several occasions recently as a result of various currency crises.

Under prompting from government authorities the exchange, which was responsible for calculating the 225-share index, started another index on Jan. 4, 1968.

Called the stock exchange index, it measures the average worth of all the outstanding shares belonging to companies listed on the first, or primary, section of the exchange.

In late 1971, the exchange dropped the 225-share index, retaining its broadly-based indicator, which at that time was hovering around the 180 level. This index closed today at 361.10, up 4.8. The 225-share index's gain was 60.4%.

When the exchange abandoned its old gauge, it was picked up by a subsidiary of

Japan's leading economic daily newspaper which sends out readings, and the investment community continues to watch them with lively interest. A technical analyst at Daiwa Securities described this phenomenon mainly to force of habit. People are gradually adjusting to the new index, but it takes time to change, he commented.

The 225-share index was originally composed of stocks selected as being those most representative of the structure of Japanese industry. As this structure has evolved, changes have been made. The shares of companies such as Sony, which were unknown when the index was started, now figure prominently in it.

Some analysts contend these share figures are too prominent. For instance, if the price of Sony rises 225 yen in one day, which is not unusual, it rose 260 yen today to close at 4,260 and all of the other stocks in the index remain unchanged, the value of the 225-share index would jump 16.42 points.

In contrast, if Nippon Steel's widely-held shares had scored the same percentage gain, they would have risen 10 yen, and would have pushed the 225-share index up only 0.7.

The new index, which takes into consideration the number of shares a company has outstanding, eliminates such seeming anomalies.

Ekofisk Gas Sold to Four On Continent

Germans Will Take Half of the Total

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP-DJ).—There is a darker side to the impact Europe's inflation may have on the U.S. stock market.

The bright side has been widely noted. With the U.S. economy relatively inflation-free, foreign funds are moving increasingly into the U.S. market. Alan Greenspan, president of Townsend Greenspan, a New York economic research firm, estimates that foreign purchase of U.S. stocks may exceed sales by \$3 billion next year, nearly double the estimated 1973 figure.

The darker side of the story has received little attention. It is the worry that steps being taken in Europe to combat inflation may eventually crimp business expansion—and stock market gains—in the United States.

Some analysts are beginning to worry for one thing, about the ultimate effect here of rising interest rates in Europe.

Price Estimated

Deliveries are expected to total at least 8,000 million cubic feet of gas during the 20-year term of the contract. Depending upon availability, the total amount of gas delivered to these customers could reach 7,000 million cubic feet.

The price was not disclosed, but French members of the group indicated the contract is valued at \$3.5 billion to \$4.5 billion.

Deliveries are expected to begin Oct. 1, 1975, through a pipeline to be constructed to the coast near Emden, Germany.

Half to Germany

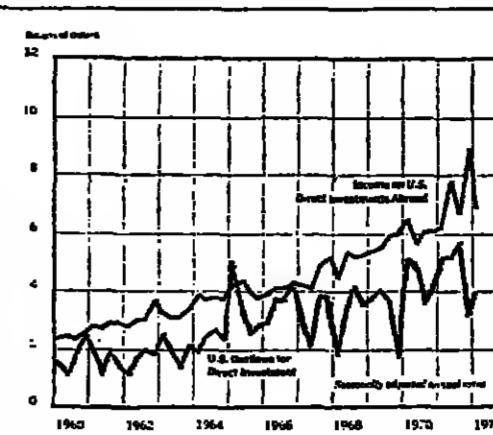
One-half of the gas will remain in Germany and the remainder will cross into the Netherlands where it will be divided and delivered equally to the other purchasing companies.

The Phillips Norway Group consists of Phillips Petroleum Co. Norway (56.96 percent), a subsidiary of Belgium's Petrofina (30 percent), the French-Norwegian Petronord (20 percent) and an Agip subsidiary (13.4 percent).

The Ekoifisk contract was won by the Continental firms after a fierce month-long battle with the British Gas Council, which, like the Continental distributors, is trying to secure long-term supplies for the energy-hungry industry in Europe.

Earnings in Europe Soar

Since 1964, Commerce Department figures show, U.S. corporate earnings in Western Europe have soared some 150 percent to nearly \$3 billion, far



Outpacing the overall U.S. price climb of roughly one-third, some major concerns' European attack, of course, is well above average. A partial list of such companies was recently compiled by a New York securities firm.

In includes many of the most respected stocks on Wall Street: General Motors, Ford, Goodyear, Firestone, Pfizer, Johnson & Johnson, Squibb, International Business Machines, Eastman Kodak, Gillette, Avon, Coca-Cola, Minnesota Mining, International Harvester and Caterpillar.

Economic developments abroad, and particularly in Europe, have become "critically important to the financial viability" of many major U.S. corporations, warns Mr. Greenspan, adding that "we're in the process of seeing some major strains develop" that could eventually hurt such companies. A Guy Shilling, first vice-president of White, Weld & Co., agrees. "The potential for earnings growth has switched dramatically from Western Europe to the U.S.," he says, "and this switch has particular significance for those American companies heavily engaged in European operations."

Effect on Dollar Feared

The sort of action that causes concern among analysts, for example, is the increasing use of controls. Britain, France, the Netherlands and Switzerland are among countries that have moved in the direction of more economic controls, which it is believed, will inevitably tend to bold down corporate profits.

If Europe's efforts to curb inflation eventually succeed, some analysts forecast, the dollar could again come under heavy selling pressure in foreign exchange markets. In such a situation, it is feared, U.S. policy makers would be increasingly likely to apply economic restraints that would tend to depress profits.

U.K. Lifts Bank Rate to 9%—a 60-Year High

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Bank of England raised its minimum lending rate today to 9 percent, its highest level since the outbreak of World War I over half a century ago.

The move was designed ultimately to help curb inflation, now running at one of the highest levels in Western Europe, nearly 10 percent a year.

Eventually, today's increase of one percentage point in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate could make all mortgages, business and personal loans in this country more expensive.

Third in One Month

It was the third time this month that the bank raised its minimum lending rate.

At 9 percent, the rate is higher than at any time since 1914, when it stood at 10 percent.

The increase followed only by one day a new credit squeeze ordered by the Bank of England. It told commercial banks and finance houses yesterday to turn over to it another 2 percent of all money deposited with them.

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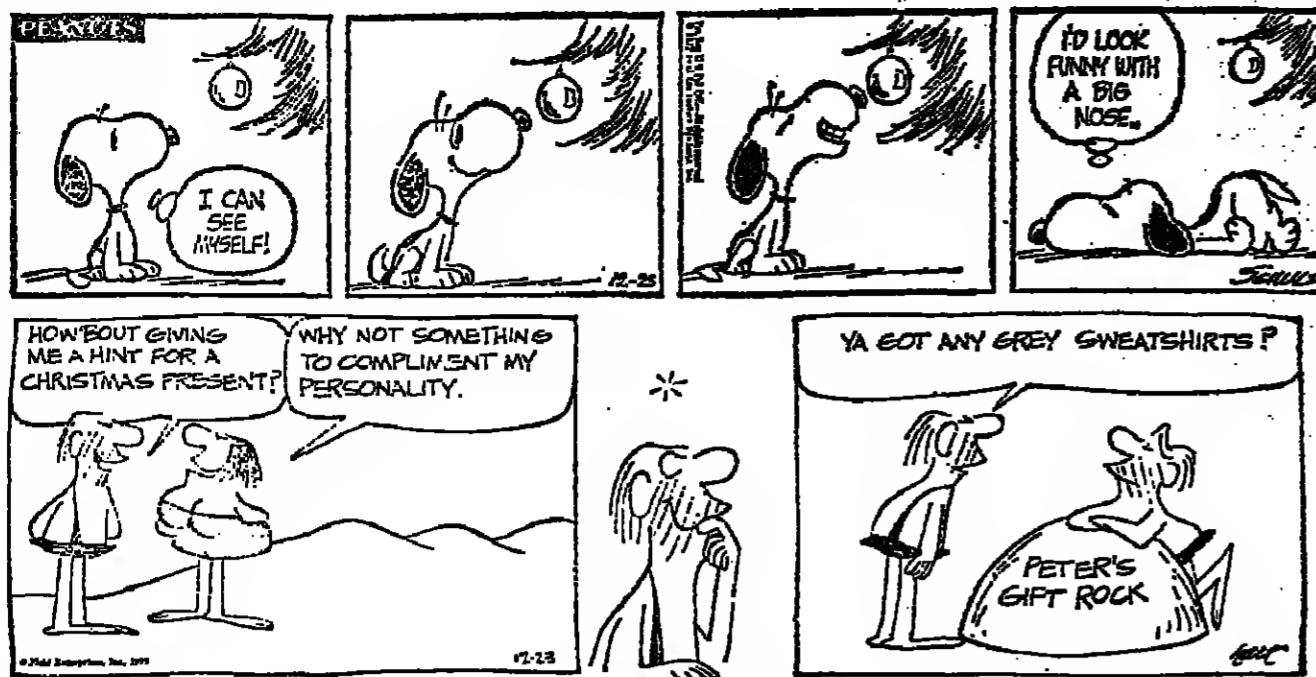
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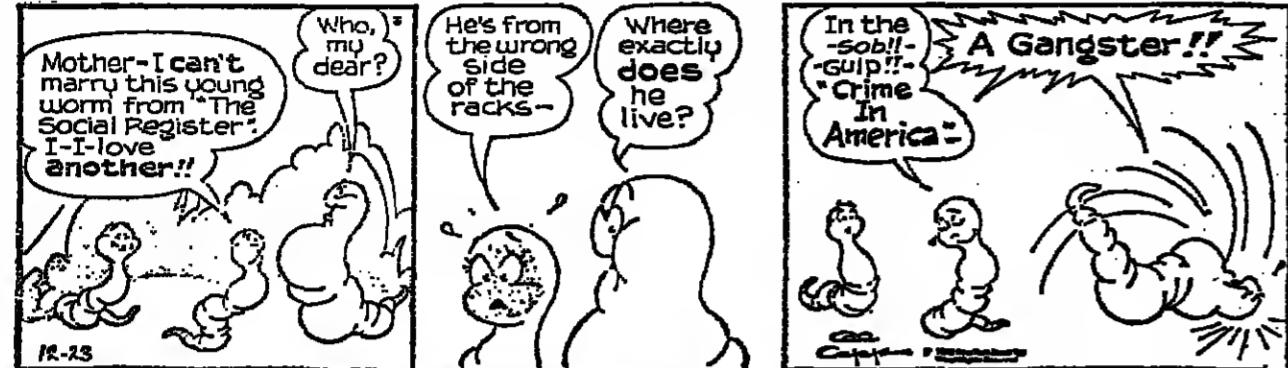
American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Clocks and Scales	54.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	Stocks and Div. in 1000s	Sls.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	-1972- Stocks and Div. in 1000s	Sls.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net		
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1213 Aberto Ind	55	26	64	64	64	64	-	1213 Aberto Ind	55	26	64	64	64	64	-	1213 Aberto Ind	55	26	64	64	64	64	-	1213 Aberto Ind
2241 Abreco Inc	12	10	141	13	141	13	-	2241 Abreco Inc	12	10	141	13	141	13	-	2241 Abreco Inc	12	10	141	13	141	13	-	2241 Abreco Inc
1142 Action Ind	35	20	54	53	54	53	-	1142 Action Ind	35	20	54	53	54	53	-	1142 Action Ind	35	20	54	53	54	53	-	1142 Action Ind
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2245 Admire Ind	23	20	114	113	114	113	-	2245 Admire Ind	23	20	114	113	114	113	-	2245 Admire Ind	23	20	114	113	114	113	-	2245 Admire Ind
1215 Admire Ind	20	27	114	113	114	113	-	1215 Admire Ind	20	27	114	113	114	113	-	1215 Admire Ind	20	27	114	113	114	113	-	1215 Admire Ind
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1216 Admire Ind	11	10	21	20	21	20	-	1216 Admire Ind	11	10	21	20	21	20	-	1216 Admire Ind	11	10	21	20	21	20	-	1216 Admire Ind
274 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	274 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	274 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	274 Adroits
2247 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	2247 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	2247 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	2247 Adroits
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2248 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	2248 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	2248 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	2248 Adroits
1218 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	1218 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	1218 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	1218 Adroits
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1215 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	1215 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	1215 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	1215 Adroits
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2254 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	2254 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	2254 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	2254 Adroits
1218 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	1218 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	1218 Adroits	41	10	64	63	64	63	-	1218 Adroits
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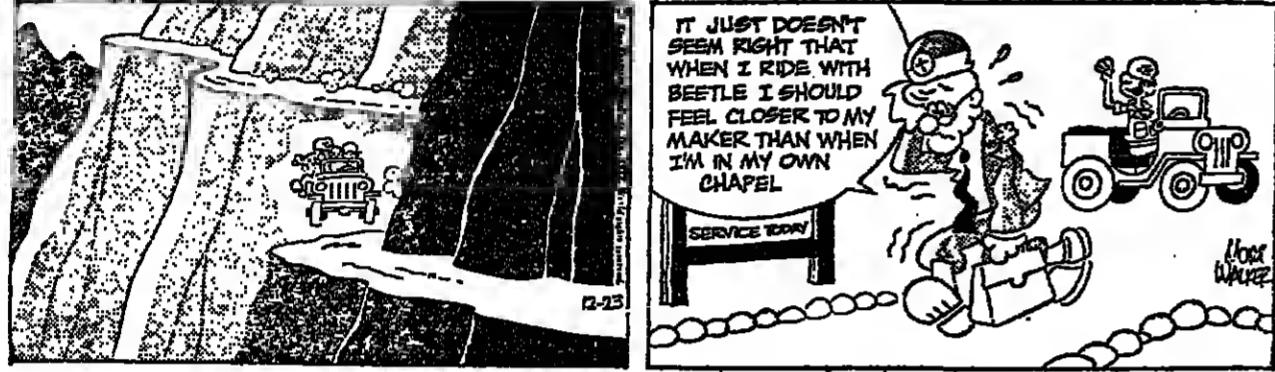
PEANUTS



LITTLE ABNER



BEEFTE BAILY



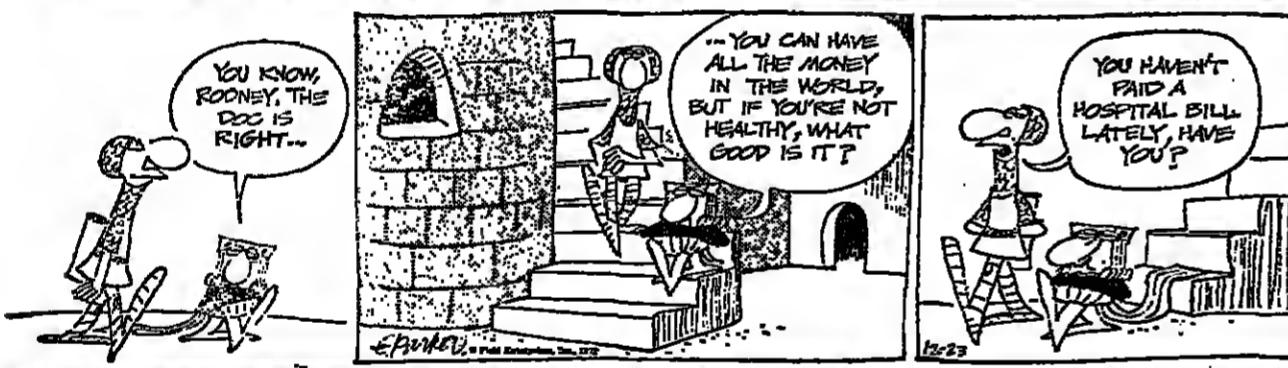
MISS PEACH



BUN SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OUSIE

SESCH

PYTSHU

HOMARI

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

Yesterday's Jumble: WALTZ STONE THIRTY PILLAR

Answer: A figure in the middle of a figure—THE WAIST

(Answers Monday)

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

(Answers Monday)

ACROSS

- Recruiting, for one year, members
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